

ganic Act; to the Committee on the Territories.

2786. Also, petition of Mrs. M. Harrison, of East St. Louis, Ill., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 860, relative to the exploitation of the men in the United States Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2787. Petition of the City Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 6955; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1942

Rev. William H. Pinkerton, D. D., pastor of the National City Christian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we always are shocked and stand in awe when we remember that we are in the midst of Thy all-pervading presence, and when we unseal our lips and speak to the Almighty God; but, when we remember that we are Thy offspring, we nestle to Thy heart as children and feel the consciousness of Thy nearness and Thy fatherly love.

There is a dart of pain in the heart of every Member of the Senate, no doubt, and in our own heart when we think of that eminent clergyman, that genial friend and companion, the man who was Chaplain of this Senate for so many years and who directed the uplift of the eye and the outreach of the heart of the Members of this body to Thee, and asked upon them the blessing of God.

We pray, O God, today that Thou wilt extend Thy leading hand to the President of the United States and to the Vice President who presides over this body; and we pray that all of their councilors, Thy councilors, may somehow have a consciousness of the brooding presence of God in their minds and hearts.

We pray for this body, which is probably the most responsible and most important body of organized legislators in the world today. We pray that in their minds and hearts there may come the quickening inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit, to the end that the wisdom and justice and will of God may be embraced in the enactments of this distinguished body, the Senate of the United States. We ask for Thy blessing in the name of Him who was our Lord and Master. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, May 11, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on May 11, 1942, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1899. An act for the relief of Lawrence Brizendine; and

S. 2315. An act for the relief of dealers in certain articles or commodities rationed under authority of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 6362. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929; and

H. R. 6925. An act to provide additional compensation for Joseph Sharfstein, Esq., for professional services rendered the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 246. An act for the relief of Mrs. Murray Freeman;

H. R. 1901. An act for the relief of Floyd Odum;

H. R. 3572. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by section 34 (c) of the Customs Administrative Act of 1938 (U. S. C., 1934 ed., supp. IV, title 19, sec. 1001, par. 1529 (a));

H. R. 5275. An act for the relief of Westlie A. Coulter, Sr.;

H. R. 5468. An act for the relief of J. Furman Richardson;

H. R. 5563. An act for the relief of Joe A. Mumford and the estate of W. C. Mumford;

H. R. 5658. An act for the relief of James Warren;

H. R. 6594. An act for the relief of M. V. Forsythe;

H. R. 6874. An act to change the designation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of the Navy to the Bureau of Naval Personnel;

H. R. 6913. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 13 to 18, inclusive, 1942;

H. R. 6926. An act authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to the State of Missouri for highway purposes; and

H. R. 6932. An act to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Chandler	Holman
Andrews	Chavez	Hughes
Austin	Clark, Mo.	Johnson, Calif.
Ball	Danaher	Johnson, Colo.
Bankhead	Downey	La Follette
Barkley	Doxey	Langer
Bilbo	George	Lee
Bone	Gerry	McCarran
Brooks	Gillette	McFarland
Brown	Glass	McKellar
Bulow	Green	McNary
Bunker	Guffey	Maloney
Burton	Gurney	Maybank
Butler	Hatch	Millikin
Byrd	Hayden	Murdock
Capper	Herring	Murray
Caraway	Hill	Norris

Nye	Russell	Tunnell
O'Daniel	Schwartz	Tydings
O'Mahoney	Smathers	Vandenberg
Overton	Smith	Van Nuys
Radcliffe	Spencer	Wagner
Reed	Stewart	Wheeler
Reynolds	Taft	White
Rosier	Thomas, Okla.	Willis

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent from the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are members of the Committee to Investigate National Defense, and are therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

Petitions of sundry citizens of the States of Indiana and New York, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. TUNNELL:

A petition of sundry citizens of Georgetown, Harbeson, Lewes, and Milton, in the State of Delaware, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. CAPPER:

Petitions, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of Iowa and Pittsburgh, Kans., praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

Petitions, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of Maryland and West Virginia, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—MEMORIALS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I present memorials signed by citizens of the State of Wisconsin, numbering 4,827, in opposition to Senate bill 860, known as the Sheppard bill, and House bill 4000, bills in relation to the liquor traffic in the vicinity of military camps, and so forth, which I ask may be appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The memorials presented by the Senator from Wisconsin will be received and lie on the table.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred resolutions unanimously adopted by the Center Hill Farmers Union, Local No. 1147, Riley County, Kans., at its recent meeting in Randolph, Kans., protesting against the use of liquor in the military camps and urging the enactment of Senate bill 860, known as the Sheppard bill, with a view to correcting existing conditions.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas according to first-hand reports, deplorable conditions exist in and around our military training camps due to vice and alcoholic beverages; and

Whereas these moral evils are undermining the physical and spiritual strength of our manpower, thus greatly lowering the effectiveness of our armed forces and endangering the security of our Nation: Be it therefore

Resolved,

(1) That we urge you as our spokesman in the United States Senate to lend your influence and vote toward the immediate enactment of the now pending Sheppard bill, S. 860;

(2) That further steps be taken to prevent the drinking of alcoholic beverages within our training camps; and

(3) That now existing laws prohibiting vice and drunkenness be more strictly enforced.

Whereas necessary limitations have been placed upon many commodities; and

Whereas the use of sugar, and sugar-yielding products, is still permitted for the manufacture of beverage alcohol: Be it therefore

Resolved, That we urge upon the President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Production Manager, Donald M. Nelson, that they take immediate steps toward the prohibition of the manufacture of all beverage alcohol, thus conserving essential products for our united war effort.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I have in my hand a letter from Norfolk, Va., dated March 11, 1942, which reads as follows:

NORFOLK, VA., March 11, 1942.

HON. ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,
Chairman, Senate Military
Affairs Committee,

Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR REYNOLDS: I am writing to you, not personally, but officially, as chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

At a union service of the representatives of the Methodist churches of Norfolk, Va., at Colonial Avenue Methodist Church, the congregation requested the pastor of the church to write to you stating that those present desire you to present to the Senate of the United States the action of the congregation in favor of the prompt passage of Senate bill No. 860, or protective legislation for our soldiers from the liquor and vice traffic similar to that which was enacted in 1917.

You are also requested to present this action to the Senate that it may be incorporated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Yours very truly,

JOHN F. OWENS, Pastor.

I also have a letter from C. S. Longacre, of Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., general secretary of the American Temperance Society, which I ask to have incorporated in the RECORD, together with a brief petition, without all the names attached, which he sends.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter and petition, without all the signatures attached, were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY
OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS,
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.,

March 22, 1942.

The Honorable ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR REYNOLDS: With this I am enclosing a petition from citizens of Henderson County, N. C., requesting Congress to pass S. 860, known as the Sheppard bill, to restrict the sale and use of liquor in and around our Army camps, and also to banish vice from the areas surrounding the camps.

I wish you would kindly have the petition mentioned in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and then sent to the committee that has this bill under consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

C. S. LONGACRE.

PETITION TO UNITED STATES SENATE

A petition in favor of the immediate passage of S. 860, known as the Sheppard bill, which aims to safeguard the health, welfare, and safety of soldiers in the Army camps from being exploited by vice mongers and debauched with liquor and beer.

We, the undersigned adult citizens of Henderson County, State of North Carolina, respectfully request your honorable body to pass S. 860 or any similar legislation.

Mr. and Mrs. FRED SEGO.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. REED.

(And sundry other citizens of North Carolina).

Mr. REYNOLDS. In connection with these communications I wish to say that I was honored at my office this morning by a call in person from Bishop Adna Wright Leonard and Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, the latter the general secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, who discussed with me the all-important subject of the traffic in liquor and vice in the respective communities where military camps are located. They furnished me with a report

of their observations and the information they had received relative to that matter.

These gentlemen also brought to my attention a copy of the Federal Council Bulletin, the issue of April 1942, and asked that I bring to the attention of the Members of this body, on page 10, an article entitled "Actions of Executive Committee," which reads as follows:

ACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches on March 13 are called to the attention of the churches for their careful consideration:

"a. Concerning vice and liquor:

"Whereas the biennial meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, held in Atlantic City, N. J., in December 1940, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the National Selective Service Act now in operation will call up millions of young men for training in military camps and naval stations; and

"Whereas during the World War the Selective Service Act of 1917 set up effective procedures on the part of our Government for protecting the young men in the national service from being exploited by the liquor traffic and by commercialized vice, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to any man in the uniform of the Army or the Navy of the United States, and throwing a zone of 10 miles around the training camps as a protection against organized vice: Be it

"Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States and upon the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to take such action as will secure the fullest possible moral and health protection for our soldiers and sailors."

"Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America reiterates the action taken by the Federal council in December 1940, as indicated above, and hereby calls upon the President and the Congress of the United States to take such action as will give to our armed forces protection from the liquor and commercialized vice traffics in order that the physical and moral welfare of our armed forces may be safeguarded and national defense be promoted.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to present this action to the Military Affairs Committees of the House and of the Senate of the United States and advocate prompt protective action; and be it further

"Resolved, That communities adjacent to Army camps and naval bases and the churches throughout the country be urged to cooperate in securing necessary measures and in making them effective.

"b. Concerning Japanese evacuated from west coast areas:

"Resolved, That the executive committee authorize an appeal to the pastors of Protestant churches throughout those areas in the West not affected by the present evacuation order, to discover through their congregations whether employment can be provided on farms and in homes and in other occupations for American citizens of Japanese ancestry who by Government order are being removed from designated areas along the Pacific coast, it being understood that the churches in areas now being evacuated will undertake to interview and recommend suitable persons for such positions as may be opened."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The letters and petition presented by the Senator from North Carolina will lie on the table.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2248) to amend

the law relating to the care and custody of insane residents of Alaska, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1322) thereon.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE— INCREASED USE OF INLAND WATER- WAYS FOR TRANSPORTATION PUR- POSES

Mr. CLARK of Missouri, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 241) to investigate whether the use of inland waterways for the transportation of petroleum products and other commodities may be increased (submitted by Mr. MAYBANK on April 30, 1942), reported it with an amendment, and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

A bill and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 2521. A bill to provide temporary additional compensation for civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. REED:

S. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution providing for the more effective prosecution of the war by expediting the loading and unloading of railroad freight cars; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REGISTRATION OF LABOR ORGANIZA- TIONS, ETC.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution to be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. In connection with the resolution I present a press release or statement, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred as requested by the Senator from North Carolina, and, without objection, the press statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 148) requiring the registration of labor organizations, prohibiting the employment of certain persons as officers or agents of such organizations, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The press statement released today by Mr. REYNOLDS is as follows:

Senator ROBERT R. REYNOLDS (Democrat, North Carolina) today introduced in the Senate a joint resolution requiring the registration of labor organizations, prohibiting the employment of certain persons as officers or agents of such organizations, and for other purposes.

The Senator's joint resolution requires labor organizations to register with the Secretary of Labor and at the same time providing the Secretary of Labor with—

1. The name of the labor union or other labor organization;
2. The address at which it has its principal office or does business;
3. The names, titles, and salaries of its officers;

4. The initiation fees charged each member;
5. The annual dues charged each member;
6. The assessments levied against its members during the past 12-month period;
7. The limitations on membership;
8. The number of paid-up members;
9. The date of the last election of officers;
10. The method of election of officers;
11. The vote for and against each candidate for office at any election held during the past 12-month period; and
12. The date of the last detailed financial statement furnished to all members and the method of publication or circulation of such statement.

In addition thereto, the Senator's proposed legislation would prohibit labor unions from employing as officers or agents or representatives anyone other than an American citizen, and specifically are barred Communists, Fascists, or members of any Nazi Bund organization.

The Senator asked that this joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and stated that he hoped to be able to procure early hearings thereupon.

In commenting upon this joint resolution the Senator said: "I have always been the friend of organized labor; I am now its friend. I believe the very best thing that could be done for labor now would be to require their registration with the Government in order that the members of these various organizations may know just what is being done with the moneys that pass into their respective unions by way of initiation fees and dues. Why shouldn't they have the benefit of that information? In addition to that, during these perilous times when we must scrutinize every person engaged in the war effort, certainly anyone other than an American citizen, and certainly no American citizen who belongs to the Nazi Bund or the Fascist or Communist Party, should be permitted to serve as a representative of a labor organization. To use the words of Attorney General Biddle, who recently said: 'As long as there are leaders in the labor union whose integrity is questionable, unionism in general will be in danger. There will always be articulate enemies of labor ready to pounce upon the activities of dishonest labor leaders and exploit such evidence, however isolated it may be in an effort to give the impression that all unions are led by racketeers, and that labor in general is selfish and unreliable.'

"Attorney General Biddle is absolutely right, and this is one of the reasons why the labor organizations themselves should not only be willing to go on record as to their financial activities, etc., but should know that none of their officers other than American citizens of good character are so appointed, and not affiliated with any Communist, Fascist, or Nazi organization. Of course, there are a lot of differences now between labor and capital, but my opinion is that labor and capital should to a large extent forget their differences for the time being and await the settlement of them until after the expiration of this war, because the thing desired by all now is unity and victory.

"I am in high hopes that the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate will give prompt consideration to my resolution, and I shall be disappointed if I do not have the wholehearted support of labor itself, because this legislation is designed for the benefit of labor, which is being so severely criticized now."

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 6362. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929; and

H. R. 6925. An act to provide additional compensation for Joseph Sharfsin, Esq., for professional services rendered the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

INCREASED PENSIONS TO WORLD WAR VETERANS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. CLARK of Missouri submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4845) to increase the rate of pension to World War veterans from \$20 to \$40 per month, to grant such rate at age 65, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON PUB- LIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

Mr. HATCH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 245), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys is hereby authorized to employ, beginning June 1, 1942, for the duration of the Seventy-seventh Congress, an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,880 per annum.

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MURRAY

[Mr. LEE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject Russian Relief delivered by Senator MURRAY on April 14, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR BROWN ON PRICE CONTROL AND INFLATION

[Mr. BROWN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on price control and inflation delivered by him on May 11, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. PHILLIPS BY HORACE C. CARLISLE

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem by Horace C. Carlisle entitled "Beloved in Life, Beloved in Death," in tribute to the late Dr. Z. Barney T. Phillips, Chaplain of the Senate, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FALL OF CORREGIDOR—EDITORIAL FROM MONTANA STANDARD

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Montana Standard relating to the fall of Corregidor, which appears in the Appendix.]

HOME FRONT—TEXAS STYLE: ARTICLE BY ERSKINE CALDWELL

[Mr. O'DANIEL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the magazine of the Sunday Washington Star of May 10, 1942, entitled "Home Front—Texas Style," which appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF SENATE BILL 210—REGULATION OF FREIGHT FORWARDERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 65, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in enrolling S. 210, an act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to provide for the regulation of freight forwarders, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to strike out the word "fifteen" in section 409 (a) (7) contained therein and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution. I will state for the benefit of the Senate that a few typographical errors were called to our attention by the Interstate Commerce Commission just after Senate bill 210 was passed, and the concurrent resolution is for the purpose of correcting those errors.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and was agreed to.

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I have in my hand an article from the Knoxville Journal of May 8, 1942, which purports to quote the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Lillenthal, to the effect that the amendment which was adopted by the Senate recently, and which was so controversial, in nowise affects the Tennessee Valley Authority. I should like to read the article into the Record. The headline reads:

Tennessee Valley Authority safe, declares Lillenthal. Friends of agency told legislation not too serious.

This is an Associated Press report, under the date line of Chattanooga, Tenn., May 7. The article reads:

"Friends of the Tennessee Valley Authority should not take 'too seriously' legislation passed in the Senate Wednesday relating to certain aspects of the agency's financial control," Board Chairman David E. Lillenthal said here tonight.

Addressing one in a series of mass meetings of Tennessee Valley Authority employees, Lillenthal declared that when the excitement and hubbub attending the Senate action has died away, there still will be a Tennessee Valley Authority, serving the people of the country.

Lillenthal departed from his prepared text to discuss passage of the legislation, sponsored in the Senate by Senator McKellar (Democrat, Tennessee). He did not once mention the name of Tennessee's senior Senator, however.

The Tennessee Valley Authority's governing policy in selection of its personnel always has been the rule of merit rather than the rule of political reliability, he declared.

"The Tennessee Valley Authority has stood on merit all the 9 years of its existence despite the efforts of some to force us to do otherwise," he asserted.

Lillenthal said there was one point on which all participants of the Senate debate were in agreement, "that the Tennessee Valley Authority has become one of the principal weapons of warfare for us."

I merely desire to have in the Record this article from so high an authority as the chairman of the T. V. A., for the purpose of allaying any anxiety which may exist since the strenuous debate which took place in the Senate on the day the independent offices appropriation bill was passed. I think everyone will now feel that T. V. A. is safe.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, at this point, in connection with what the Senator from Tennessee has said, I wish to state that at the time this matter was brought up originally two amendments were contemplated, one presented by the committee, and another which was to be offered by the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar]. Those two amendments, taken together, according to the T. V. A., and in the judgment of

those of us who agreed with their construction, would have been harmful, but the one which was adopted without the other did not create the difficulty which the two together might have caused.

I think Mr. Lillenthal's purpose was to reassure the people in the Tennessee Valley who desire to make contracts with the T. V. A. that the particular amendment agreed to was not as harmful as the two together might have been.

In that connection, during the discussion of the subject the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] called the attention of the Senate to the fact that among the advertisements which had been placed in the newspapers was one in the Louisville Courier-Journal. I did not have information as to the facts with respect to that, but I assumed at the time that it was an advertisement similar to one I exhibited to the Senate urging the consumers of electric power to economize.

I have a letter from Mr. Mark Ethridge, who is the vice president and general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, calling attention to the fact that this advertisement, which appeared in full page form on May 25, 1941, was signed by all the Federal agencies involved, as well as all the power producers in that region, all of them urging economy in the consumption of power by their respective consumers.

That advertisement was signed by the Federal Power Commission, United States Office of Production Management, United States War Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, Alabama Power Co., Georgia Power Co., Gulf Power Co., Mississippi Power Co., and South Carolina Power Co. They all joined in the advertisement.

Mr. President, I ask that the letter from Mr. Ethridge and the full-page advertisement referred to be placed in the Record at this point in order that the matter may be cleared up.

There being no objection, the letter and the advertisement were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES,
Louisville, Ky., May 9, 1942.

The Honorable ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BARKLEY: In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I note that Senator McKellar, in listing advertisements that had been run by the Tennessee Valley Authority, cited the Courier-Journal. I am enclosing for your information a page from the paper of the date on which the ad appeared.

You will observe that it is signed by four Government agencies and five private power companies. Although the ad was placed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, I imagine it was a cooperative proposition to which all the signers contributed.

I don't know whether you want to do anything with it or not, but I thought you might like the truth about it.

Sincerely yours,

MARK ETHRIDGE.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal of May 25, 1941]

AN APPEAL TO ALL USERS OF ELECTRIC LIGHT,
HEAT, AND POWER

The national defense program calls for an all-time high in production. Production of

raw materials, aluminum, steel, and finished products must go forward on an unheard-of scale.

The southeastern area is a large contributor to this defense production. In addition, the area has been chosen for the location of many Army cantonments, air-training bases, munitions plants, and other defense facilities. These defense activities require a great volume of power. The continued supply of this power throughout the emergency must not be interrupted or curtailed. This year an unprecedented drought threatens that power supply throughout the Southeast.

Large additions to power supply for the region are now under top-speed construction by Tennessee Valley Authority and private companies. They are nearing completion. But until these new sources of supply are actually delivering power, and especially during the next few months, it is imperative in the interest of defense that power be carefully conserved.

Even if normal rainfall should end the drought, you will still be asked not to waste power. For every kilowatt-hour you conserve at this time adds that much to the Nation's capacity for defense.

The Federal Power Commission and the public and private power agencies in the area are cooperating on improved arrangements for interchange between the several systems in order to make every potential kilowatt-hour available. But this may not prove enough to meet the emergency.

The undersigned governmental agencies and companies therefore, appeal to the public to join immediately in a voluntary campaign of economy in the use of electricity. Such economy of use is a patriotic necessity.

If the arrangements for interchange of power are successful in making larger supplies of electricity available, and the response to this appeal is sufficiently general and spontaneous, further drastic curtailment may be long postponed or, perhaps, forestalled altogether.

Your cooperation is needed.

Federal Power Commission, United States Office of Production Management, United States War Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, Alabama Power Co., Georgia Power Co., Gulf Power Co., Mississippi Power Co., South Carolina Power Co.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, I have no objection to the matter referred to being printed in the Record, but I wish to ask the Senator if he knows who paid for the advertisement?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I do not.

Mr. McKellar. Inasmuch as the Senator placed the advertisement in the Record, will he be good enough to inquire who paid for it? I should like to know the pooling arrangements by which such advertisements were published.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the letter itself shows that the advertisement was carried to the Louisville Courier-Journal by the T. V. A. Whether there was any division of cost among those who signed the advertisement, I have no information.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. My information is that the advertisement which was signed by the Federal Power Commission, the O. P. M., the War Department, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and various power companies, was paid for by the power companies which supply the power to the particular section which the publication in question serves.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have no exact information on the subject, but I assume the cost would have been divided among those who inserted the advertisement.

Mr. NORRIS. The cost was divided between the different companies that advertised.

Mr. BARKLEY. Either equally or in proportion to their interests.

Mr. NORRIS. I understand the cost was divided in proportion to the territory the various companies cover.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, I do not know how the advertisement was paid for. There was a time when we could find out, but since the T. V. A. has gone into a pooling arrangement with the Alabama Power Co., the Mississippi Co., the Georgia Power Co., and all the power companies which we fought so vigorously many years ago in an effort to prevent them controlling the situation, it certainly is interesting to note that they are all joined together in this matter at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I imagine the advertisement cost all these power companies no more than it would have cost any one of them if it had taken a page advertisement.

Mr. NORRIS. The effect the advertisers wanted to bring about was curtailment of the use of electricity.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; and because of that curtailment, in part at least, the O. P. M. was not required to carry out its order restricting the use of electric power.

Mr. NORRIS. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not think the fact that, in the interest of economy, these various producers of electricity joined in one advertisement indicates any invidious connection between them, or that the T. V. A. has been taken over by any of the private power companies that joined in an advertisement to urge their customers to reduce the consumption of electricity.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point a statement issued yesterday by my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement is as follows:

I want to say to the people of Tennessee that there is no man on earth more for the Tennessee Valley Authority than I am. I have devoted a very large part of my public life to it. There is not a public man now living, as far as I can recall, who was for it in 1916 except Senator SMITH, of South Carolina, and myself. Senator NORRIS came into the picture several years afterward, in the early twenties.

President Roosevelt in January 1933 conceived the idea of having a Tennessee Valley Authority and having it build the dams which had theretofore been under the War Department. President Roosevelt directed the bill and it contained many of the provisions which I had in my bill and that Senator NORRIS had in his bill. The people of Tennessee should be, and I have no doubt feel themselves to be, under the greatest ob-

ligation to President Roosevelt for sponsoring the Tennessee Valley Authority dams. I feel under the greatest obligations to him on that account. I am for him now and have been for him all during the administration. I am for his war policies 100 percent and believe that we will win.

Of all the money spent on the Tennessee Valley Authority dams I have secured more than 90 percent of it, first from the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and then from the Congress. If I had not been on that committee, the Tennessee Valley Authority would not have received the money and most of the dams would not have been built, especially the Guntersville, Hiwassee, Chickamauga, Gilbertsville, Watts Bar, and Fort Loudon Dams. This will be established by any Senator who has served on the committee between 1933 and 1942. On many of the dams I got the bills through the Appropriations Committee by a very slender majority, sometimes by only 1 vote, once by a tie vote.

While I was obtaining the appropriations for these dams Lillenthal and A. E. Morgan were lobbying against the building of any more dams, just as Lillenthal has been here for the last week or 10 days lobbying against paying his receipts into the Treasury as other public power organizations do, and lobbying against obtaining his appropriations from the Congress. He wants to be free to spend the Government's money invested in those dams as he pleases, not as the Government which built the dams pleases.

Lillenthal last fall, on November 21, 1941, secured the passage of a law taking away from the General Accounting Office the power to audit his accounts or to interfere with his spending the money in any way. I did not know of the passage of the law, and I think the people will give me credit for usually knowing what is going on as to my State. The General Accounting Office has the power over the accounts of all other agencies of the Government and the duty to audit and investigate them, but under that law only Lillenthal passes upon the accounts of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Recently he got the Budget to recommend a law to create a revolving fund of his enormous receipts of something like \$25,000,000 a year to be spent as he sees fit without having to account to his Government therefor. We have several similar power organizations in the West. The law as to them read as follows:

"All receipts for transmission and sales of electric energy generated [at the dam projects] . . . shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts."

Why should Lillenthal be excused from this just and honest method of transacting the Government's business?

Lillenthal, since his election as Chairman of the Authority, has changed his character of "Uriah Heep" to an "American Hitler." He is now undertaking to run the Tennessee Valley Authority as he sees fit, without regard to law, justice, or right and fair dealing.

Talking about his being for the war effort. He is selling power to the Milan plant and the Tullahoma plant at a higher rate than he is selling to municipalities in Tennessee. He is profiteering on the Government, and notably tried to profiteer with regard to the TNT plant at Chattanooga when he was caught in the act and the War Department would not give him the contract.

He has over a thousand private passenger automobiles in his plant, the running of which cost \$324,000 last year. His travel pay last year exceeded \$2,000,000, including train, passenger automobile, and plane.

He got a law passed in some way taking private citizen's property by a commission instead of by a jury, as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. He pays the commission \$15 a day and \$5 a day as subsistence.

Thus, they become his paid agents passing upon the value of private citizens' property.

He has become an ardent advocate of the private power companies and has pooled the Tennessee Valley Authority with eight or nine private power companies.

The Constitution of the United States prohibits money from being paid out of the Treasury of the United States except by congressional appropriation. Under these circumstances I ask the people of Tennessee why should this "American Hitler" be permitted to evade the Constitution of the United States and to run roughshod over the people of Tennessee?

The people of Tennessee must not be misled. The Tennessee Valley Authority will go on even under Lillenthal until his term ends, and thereafter, without the "sacred cow," it will continue in much larger measure to bless the people of the State and of the country.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The routine morning business is concluded.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6293, to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be reported by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6293) to establish a Women's Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN].

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6293) to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have, of course, no objection to the consideration of the measure. Is the Senator from Vermont going to explain the bill?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. I should like to ask one question before the Senator proceeds.

Mr. AUSTIN. I shall be very glad to answer.

Mr. McNARY. When the bill was brought before the Senate a week or two ago I offered an amendment on behalf of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], who is absent from the Senate, which provided that there should be no prejudice against anyone on account of race or color. I wish to ask the Senator from Vermont if that amendment is incorporated in the bill.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, it is not. It was considered by the committee. It was part of the Thomas amendment, to which it had been attached by the action of the Senate. The whole Thomas amendment, as so amended, was considered by the committee, and the committee decided, after hearings, instead of reporting the Thomas amendment, as amended, to report House bill 6293 in exactly the same words in which it came to the Senate. The reason for that will probably be disclosed later. Perhaps it is not necessary to state the reason at this time in my answer.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not want to interfere with the expeditious

disposal of the bill. I only regret that the amendment is not in the Senate committee version of the bill; but I understand the able Senator from Vermont is anxious to have the bill passed by the Senate as it passed the House, in order to avoid the necessity of having a conference.

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. I hope that some other bill which may be considered in the future may contain the provision to which I have referred.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the principle involved in the amendment to which the leader of the minority refers has my approval. I have supported it on other occasions in the Senate, and helped to have it incorporated in a bill which became Public, No. 783, in the Seventy-sixth Congress, on September 16, 1940. That is the existing law, and it declares the policy of Congress perfectly clear in this proviso to section 4 (a):

Provided, That in the selection and training of men under this act, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this act, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color.

Congress had theretofore declared its policy in that respect in Public, No. 18, of the Seventy-sixth Congress, approved April 3, 1939. Congress undertook to provide for having young colored men made ready for training in the Air Corps by section 4 of that act, as follows:

Sec. 4. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in his discretion and under rules, regulations, and limitations to be prescribed by him, to lend to accredited civilian aviation schools, one or more of which shall be designated by the Civil Aeronautics Authority for the training of any Negro air pilot, at which personnel of the Military Establishment are pursuing a course of education and training pursuant to detail thereto under competent orders of the War Department, out of aircraft, aircraft parts, aeronautical equipment and accessories for the Air Corps, on hand and belonging to the Government, such articles as may appear to be required for instruction, training, and maintenance purposes.

That provision sets forth the policy expressed by Congress; but prior to that declaration of policy, the National Defense Act and other acts relating to the Military Establishment made no discrimination whatever on account of color or race between the men who might afterward enlist or be inducted under the Selective Service and Training Act. The policy of the War Department is, I think, expressed in the development at Tuskegee of a school for the training of colored officers. This is an advancement which is praiseworthy and, I understand, has been successful.

So there is nothing about the attitude of the Military Affairs Committee in reporting House bill 6293 without amendment which could by implication be regarded as a denial of the amendment to which the Senator from Oregon has referred. There is in fact nothing in the action of the committee which undertakes to reverse or derogate the policy of Congress with respect to the subject matter of the amendment. There is a good reason for the action taken by the committee, which I shall explain later.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator from Vermont for the statement which he has just made. As the Senator knows, I offered an amendment to House bill 6293 when it was previously under consideration, having in mind the purpose behind the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR]. When the bill went to the committee I naturally supposed that my amendment would follow the bill to the committee, and would have consideration by the committee, and, since I am a member of the committee, I expected to participate in the consideration; but, unfortunately, as things happen in the Senate at times, a Senator would have to be three or four persons in order to attend the meetings of all committees of which he is a member, and on the particular day when the bill was considered in the committee, Friday, May 8, I was occupied in a committee which was considering the question of priorities in metals, which is a matter of vital concern and interest to the West, and so I could not be present at the meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs.

I understand from the Senator's remarks that these amendments were considered at the time the bill was reported by the committee, and were rejected.

Mr. AUSTIN. I think an unfolding of what occurred in the committee will show that the amendments were not rejected on the merits of the policy they represented. The report shows in two places that the committee considered them, as I shall point out. The introductory paragraph states:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6293) to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States, having considered the same, together with a Senate-approved amendment offered on behalf of Mr. BARBOUR, an amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and certain amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. HUGHES, and by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, submit the following report thereon, with the recommendation that the bill H. R. 6293 in the form it passed the House of Representatives do pass without amendment.

In the last paragraph in the report I point out the following:

The amendment offered on behalf of Mr. BARBOUR and those intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, and Mr. HUGHES, are substantially the same. Each provides that in the enrollment and appointment of women under this bill, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions thereof, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color. The bill, as now worded, does not discriminate against any person. The War Department has stated that this corps, if authorized, will include Negro units and the record of that Department with respect to the employment of Negroes in and with the Army does not justify an assumption that such discrimination will be exercised in the administration of the law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That language is explicit; but I have read the

statements of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and of General Marshall, Chief of Staff, and I do not find any mention of the matter in their statements. I notice that the report states:

The War Department has stated that this corps, if authorized, will include Negro units—

And so forth. Where is that statement?

Mr. AUSTIN. It is in the hearings. There have been three sets of hearings: One in the House Committee on Military Affairs on the House bill; one in the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate on the Senate bill introduced by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], which differs only in two very minor respects from the House bill; and the third on the recommitment of the bill to the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the Senator understand that in those hearings the War Department made the statement that there would be no discrimination of any kind?

Mr. AUSTIN. I so understand. I shall put the statement in the RECORD so that it may appear in connection with my remarks.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I can put it in the RECORD. At the last hearing which was held, the Senator from Vermont asked Mrs. Mankin, of Georgia, the following question when General Hilldring was present:

May I ask if you would favor attaching to the House bill the amendment of Senator BARBOUR?

The language of the amendment was stated, and Mrs. Mankin said that she thought it was needless, and that it raised questions which ought not to be raised, because there was no intention on the part of the Army to discriminate against anyone because of race, creed, or color.

Mr. President, without taking further time, I ask unanimous consent that so much of the testimony as pertains to this question be included in the RECORD at this point in my remarks. It will definitely show that General Hilldring and others who appeared before the committee suggested that in their opinion this amendment ought not to be adopted because it was not necessary.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mrs. MANKIN. Now, gentlemen, I have not presented what I had to say very well, but the thought that I want to leave with you is this. If it is a question of the bill that was presented in the House as Mrs. ROGERS' bill, and that has come to you, if it is a question of passing it without an amendment or defeating the bill, I say pass the bill, because I know a great deal of good can be done.

Gentlemen, there is one other point that I would like to bring up. That is, with reference to the corps enlisting both white and colored women.

I heard a little criticism from a friend of mine in the House, a friend from the South, on the subject of colored women. Gentlemen, remember this, that if this corps is going

to take over the Air Warning Service, this Air Warning Service does not extend just into the white districts of our cities. In Atlanta, we have a very large section, in fact, 40 percent, of colored.

Well, now, certainly, in those sections you should have colored air wardens, or colored women serving in this work. The white women should serve in the white section, and the colored women would be needed in this corps in many capacities.

The CHAIRMAN. In reference to that, it is my understanding that the Army has a perfect right to take in as many colored or white women as it desires; it is entirely voluntary.

General HILLDRING. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the bill, at the present time, of the 150,000, if they wanted to, they could take 125,000 colored and have the authority to take them anyway, if they wanted to, and place them in any position they wanted to, under the authority.

Mrs. MANKIN. Well, it seems to me that the Army is going to use its usual common sense in reference to that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mrs. MANKIN. And the Army is not going to do, in reference to white and colored women, any difference from what it is doing between white and colored men, and I do not see any danger there at all.

The CHAIRMAN. It is under the entire direction of the Army, without the amendment, because they have the authority.

Senator AUSTIN. May I ask you if you would favor attaching to the House bill the amendment of Senator BARBOUR?

Mrs. MANKIN. I am afraid I have not seen that amendment, sir.

Senator AUSTIN. That is where it says, on page 2, line 2, after the word "thousands", insert a colon and the following: "Be it provided that in the enrollment and appointment of women under this act and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this act there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color."

Mrs. MANKIN. Well, my opinion of that amendment is that it is absolutely unnecessary. If you do not have some confidence in your Army, this country is in a bad fix, and I cannot see how that amendment would do anything—well, it is just a lot of words.

Senator CHANDLER. In other words, is it your opinion that that raises a question that simply ought not to be raised?

Mrs. MANKIN. I think it does; it is needless. Senator CHANDLER. And ought not to be raised?

Mrs. MANKIN. It ought not to be because they are not going to be discriminated against.

Senator CHANDLER. The Army has the authority and power, and I believe they have the desire, to handle the situation correctly, and there is no need to meddle in it and raise this question of color. I do think the Army can do better about it than anybody else.

Mrs. MANKIN. If you are going to turn over to the Army the question of defense, then you should turn over to them the problem of deciding where they are going to put the colored and where they are going to put the white people.

Senator CHANDLER. And no one has a right to assume that the Army is any less interested in winning this war than anyone else.

Mrs. MANKIN. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, if the Senator from Vermont will yield, I should like to ask the Senator from Kentucky a question.

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I understand from the excerpt which the Senator has read from the hearings that he is quoting a Mrs. Mankin.

Mr. CHANDLER. She appeared in behalf of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. But not on behalf of the War Department?

Mr. CHANDLER. The War Department officials were present. General Hilldring agreed to her statement. He was in accord with the statement which she made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the testimony show that he agreed, or is that merely her statement?

Mr. CHANDLER. The chairman of the committee, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], said:

In reference to that, it is my understanding that the Army has a perfect right to take in as many colored or white women as it desires, it is entirely voluntary.

General HILLDRING. That is right.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I am now able to turn to General Hilldring's testimony on this point.

I read from page 29 of the typewritten transcript of the hearing. The paging in the printed hearings will be different. General Hilldring said:

In regard to the amendment offered by Senator McNARY, the War Department feels that such amendment is unnecessary, that is, the selection of people without distinction as to race, creed, or color. The War Department intends, and has so stated in both hearings, to organize colored units for service at appropriate stations, but is opposed to any amendment which raises the question of discrimination against any person on account of race or color.

I know that there are other places in the record where such a statement is made, but this is explicit, and I suppose it is adequate.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. HUGHES. As I now understand the situation, there is no amendment before the Senate on the matter which has been discussed. Does the Senator from Oregon have an amendment to propose, or has it been withdrawn?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No amendment has as yet been proposed.

Mr. HUGHES. I thought probably we could get the matter before the Senate and clarify it if I should make the statement that I have an amendment which I propose to offer to the bill now or later.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is now open to amendment.

Mr. HUGHES. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 2, after the word "thousand", it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That in the enrollment and appointment of women under this act, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this act, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of-

ferred by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES].

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, under other circumstances this amendment would have my support. I ask the sponsors of the amendment to stand by and support the bill because of the emergency and the need for prompt enactment of the bill. Moreover, the parliamentary situation is peculiar. The legislative history back of the bill gives a sound reason for adopting what the House passed without the change of a word. I shall try to state it.

The House passed House bill 6293, which creates a semimilitary status for the proposed Women's Corps. It would not be in the Army. It would be with the Army. If the bill should become a law the Women's Corps would be under the command of the Chief of Staff of the Army, who, of course, is subject to the orders of the President as Commander in Chief. The regulations for the proposed corps would be made by the Secretary of War, to be executed under the Chief of Staff through a woman director and her subordinate assistants.

The theory of the bill is wholly different from the incorporation into the Army itself of a Women's Corps. Nevertheless, within a short time after the adoption of the first theory, of a corps with the Army, but not in it, the House seemed to have reversed its policy, because it passed a bill providing for a Naval Auxiliary Women's Corps, the theory of which was that such a corps would have a full military status. So the parliamentary situation of one of the bodies of the Congress is that, on the one hand, it has adopted the theory of a corps which would have a semimilitary status, and, on the other hand, it has adopted the theory of a full military status for women.

What would happen to this bill now if we should amend it in respect to one word, so that it would go back to the House for consideration again? Would the House stand by its most recent theory, its most recent view of the status to be occupied by the women who are to be members of such a corps? If so, it would reverse the whole policy of the pending bill and give the Auxiliary Corps full military status instead of the semimilitary status for which the bill now provides. The substantial result of amending this bill cannot be forecast; but, again, there is another reason why amendment of this bill would be against the public interest. The officers of the Army, those who are in charge of the prosecution of the war, have for a long time urged upon Congress legislation of some sort which would enable them to bring under military discipline the women who now are mere volunteers, not subject to any regulation, not subject to any limitation upon their conduct, who have no term of service, and are without responsibility and without reliability. I do not derogate the very excellent spirit of the members of these voluntary corps—and there are many of them in our large cities—nor do I question that they have done excellent service where they are established. But war has not yet

touched them directly. They have not yet been called upon to remain on duty for any definite or permanent length of time, nor have they yet been asked to submit to regulations and to military discipline, which are absolutely essential to the prosecution of a military effort. The War Department realizes that we may at any time have use for such organizations as those which now are set up on the Pacific coast, to operate under very strict discipline and regulations and to obey orders, rather than to do that which they so beautifully offer to do, and which they are eager to do, as volunteer patriots.

There is great need for immediate passage of some such law. On the last occasion, when representatives of the Army were sent here to testify about amendments to the bill, they repeatedly said that, although they had a preference, it made little difference whether the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps was in or with the Army, so far as the policy of government is concerned, but it did make a great difference whether this bill became a law promptly or whether it dragged through a process of reconsideration, as it has already done. So the Army took the position, "We need this corps so badly that we leave it up to Congress, of course, to take such procedure as will assure the prompt enactment of a law on the subject."

I might refer to the testimony of General Hildring with respect to the need.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. Does the Senator prefer not to be interrupted until after he shall have concluded his statement?

Mr. AUSTIN. I am entirely satisfied to yield at any time.

Mr. MALONEY. Then I should like to ask the Senator a few questions, if I may. Can the able Senator from Vermont tell us the origin of the bill?

Mr. AUSTIN. The only origin I know is Mrs. ROGERS, who represents a district of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives.

Mr. MALONEY. I am prompted to ask the question because the Senator has said time and again that the Army is extremely anxious to have this proposal enacted immediately, and that there is danger in delay.

Mr. AUSTIN. That is true.

Mr. MALONEY. I am wondering why, after all the years of the experience of the Army, that its leaders did not earlier think about this matter. I make this observation upon the assumption that the Senator is correct in assuming that the proposal originated in the House of Representatives.

Mr. AUSTIN. Of course, I should not undertake to state why the Army has not thought about the matter. However, there is evidence of persons other than Mrs. ROGERS thinking of this subject, and some of that evidence pertains to officers in the Army. I recall one who was formerly in the Army, but who now is in the Veterans' Administration, who told of his experience in World War No. 1 with what was called the W. A. A. C., a

women's organization under the British set-up; and it had occurred to him that we should be at work to provide such an institution here. That testimony is in the record of the hearings.

Mr. MALONEY. The hearings, I understand, have not been printed, or made available to Senators; is that correct?

Mr. AUSTIN. Some of them have, and the testimony of that person is in the House hearings of January 20 and 21, 1942.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me further?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. Can the Senator tell us whether or not it is contemplated that these women will be sent beyond the boundaries of the United States?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes; the Senator from Vermont can state that it is.

Mr. MALONEY. It is so contemplated?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. MALONEY. Can the Senator tell us whether or not, under the language of the bill, it would be possible to send the women into the front lines—not as fighting soldiers; I do not mean that; but in connection with their duties?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes; the Senator can state that that is not contemplated. It would not be permitted by the proposed act.

Mr. MALONEY. But it is contemplated to send these women into foreign fighting zones; is it not?

Mr. AUSTIN. No. The word "fighting" is the word which makes me say "No." They cannot be put into a place of combat.

Mr. WHEELER. What is the language in the bill to prevent it?

Mr. AUSTIN. Oh, in the first place, the very first page, in lines 5 and 6, contains the words "for noncombatant service."

Mr. WHEELER. Yes; noncombatant service means that they are not fighting; but that does not answer the question of the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. AUSTIN. No; that is not a correct interpretation of the bill.

Mr. MALONEY. I am prepared to pursue that point, if I may do so.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes; I ask the Senator to excuse me.

Mr. MALONEY. I think the bill quite clearly provides that the women may not be assigned to combatant service, but it seems to me that the bill permits them to serve in combat zones and to be sent to the front lines. They cannot be compelled to fight; but that is the only limitation that I find in the bill.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I think that the Senator from Connecticut has not correctly interpreted the bill, if he assumes that it means that they can be sent into the front-line trenches, or even near them.

A question was asked on that point. There were some members of the committee who favored that idea and purpose, and, therefore, at the outset, and on principle, favored the amendment which would incorporate them into the Army, so that they could be put into that kind of dangerous position. The officers

testifying, Brigadier General Hildring and Lieutenant Colonel Swift, denied that that was the purpose of the bill, or within its power.

Then the question arose: Suppose that a corps that is employed in a filter station on the Pacific coast should be swept over by a flight of attacking bombers; would not the women in that corps be in a danger zone? Would not they be in a combat zone? The officers testifying answered, of course, "Yes."

Mr. MALONEY. If the Senator will permit me to interrupt, let me say that there is quite a difference between being sent into a combat zone and having the combat zone moved in on one.

Mr. AUSTIN. That is true.

Mr. MALONEY. Would the Senator himself object to the inclusion, on page 1, line 6, after the words "United States," of the following language: "Within the boundaries of the United States?"

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes; I should. I should object to it on principle, and I should also object to it on the ground that this proposed legislation would be delayed, and we do not know what would be the result of such delay.

Mr. MALONEY. I can understand the Senator's anxiety about delay; but if it is not intended to send these women into foreign fighting zones, and the Congress does not desire that the Army have the authority to send them into foreign fighting zones, I think it is important that the Congress say so while it here has the chance.

Mr. AUSTIN. Even with the amendment suggested by the Senator from Connecticut, the Congress would not be saying so. The Congress would be saying much more than that.

Mr. MALONEY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have not heard the entire discussion; but I should like to know what is the estimated cost of this program?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, that is a question I cannot answer.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Has the committee had no evidence on that point?

Mr. AUSTIN. I think not. We have had evidence with respect to the pay table.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Has the time come when cost is totally immaterial?

Mr. AUSTIN. Well, hardly that.

Mr. BANKHEAD. It seems that way, if the committee took no account at all of the cost.

Mr. AUSTIN. Although it often seems that the sums of money here involved are very great, yet we are more concerned in prosecuting this war to victory than we are in haggling over the cost of the maintenance of an Auxiliary Corps of 150,000 members. The pay table for the members of this corps is fixed, and they are payable in fixed wages. The wages appear in the bill, so that any Senator can make an estimate.

The Senator from Ohio suggests that in the report of the committee on page 4 there will be found a paragraph in the

form of a letter from the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, reading as follows:

The additional cost of this legislation cannot be determined at this time. It is estimated at approximately \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year 1942 and will probably be less than a military organization of the same size.

I thank the Senator from Ohio for assisting me at that point.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. There is an interesting thing about this bill appearing on page 9, and which, while trivial in one aspect in comparison with the larger question of principle involved, nonetheless intrigues me. I should like to ask the Senator a question or two with reference to the language in lines 14 to 25, inclusive.

The provision referred to reads:

In the event any member of the corps dies during her period of enlistment or appointment, the necessary expense for the recovery of the body, its preparation for burial, including the use of such of the uniform and articles of clothing issued to her as may be required, interment or cremation, and transportation of remains, including round-trip transportation and subsistence of an escort to her home or the place where she received orders or enrolled or was appointed, or to such other place as her relatives may designate provided the distance to such other place be not greater than the distance to her home, shall be paid by the United States.

Who decides whether there shall be burial, interment, or cremation of the remains of a volunteer who shall die while a member of the corps?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut is a veteran and knows from experience who decides such questions on the field of battle. Section 14 of the bill provides:

SEC. 14. The members of the corps shall be subject to such disciplinary regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, including provisions for the punishment of major infractions by summary discharge from the corps, and shall be subject to the Articles of War pursuant to the second article thereof when applicable.

Another section of the bill, to wit, section 2, the middle of the section, beginning in line 9, provides:

The Director, under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, shall advise the War Department on matters pertaining to the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps; shall operate and administer the corps in accordance with normal military procedure of command and administration and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

While standing on the floor it is difficult to find all the different places in the bill where similar provisions appear.

The Senator from Ohio has called my attention to section 13, which reads:

The Secretary is hereby authorized to prepare and issue any and all regulations, rules, or orders and to employ any and all of the facilities of the War Department and of the Army of the United States to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

In many places in the bill the policy is declared by Congress; so that it appears

that all questions, including those suggested by the Senator from Connecticut, will be decided according to the military method of decision.

If a death occurs on shore, say on the Pacific coast, in an area that is not a battle area, I presume there will be regulations to provide for the various contingencies. The members of this corps will have a quasi-military status and will be under regulations of the Secretary of War.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. Of course, I wish to have the Senator know that when he ascribed to me the status of a veteran, and thereupon imputed to me knowledge of Army rules and regulations which might determine who decides whether a member of this nonmilitary unit in case of death shall be cremated or not, I feel bound to disclaim any such extensive knowledge. It goes far beyond my status as a veteran, such as it is, and I will in that particular assert that I fought no more important battle than that of retaining Columbia, S. C., for Camp Jackson, which was a very important event, to be sure; but I acquired no special knowledge as a veteran on that account.

I will say further to the Senator from Vermont, if I may, that I know of no declaration by Congress with reference to the cremation of bodies of persons, whether in the Army or in noncombatant military service. I ask if the Senator from Vermont can point to any place in this bill which makes the noncombatant volunteers of the W. A. A. C. subject, in the event of death, to rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War? I should think merely to state the question would supply the answer.

I ask whether there is any protection afforded to, and whether members of the family, who are entitled under statutory laws of the State of residence to claim the bodies, will have some discretion as to whether the body of a volunteer shall be returned uncremated, if the Senator please. I point out that the Government went to very great expense in bringing back the bodies of thousands of veterans from France, and, I believe those that were left there were interred at the discretion and under permission of the families remaining in the United States. I know of no cremations.

I note that this legislative language states an alternative, and I should dislike to conceive that if, as the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] has already suggested, the cost of this Women's Corps shall be considered too large, someone may say that the necessary expense involved in the recovery of a body, and its preparation for burial or interment becomes a factor of expense, and consequently order cremation on the ground that the necessary expense for cremation is very much less than the necessary expense for the recovery of a body and its preparation for burial. I think the family ought to be protected in some way, so far as it is possible.

Let me add, despite the claimed need for haste, after one-hundred-and-fifty-odd years without having any such legis-

lation as this, that on the next page the bill makes provision for those volunteers who come within the United States Employees' Compensation Act, as to whom the measure provides for the payment of funeral and burial expenses, and, in addition, "the Commission may embalm and transport the body, in a hermetically sealed casket if necessary, to the home of the member."

I think that suggests a possible discrimination. If a member dies during her period of enlistment or appointment she faces the possibility of cremation. If, on the other hand, she dies while she is within the purview of the statutes dealing with Employees' Compensation Commission administration, then she is entitled to a hermetically sealed casket. I should like to know who is to decide in such cases? Does not the Senator from Vermont think that perhaps we ought to clarify the bill in those particulars?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I do not think the bill needs any clarification; I think it is perfectly clear and harmonious in all its particulars. It is obvious to me, anyway, that it is the purpose to create this unit of a semimilitary character under the administration by the military branch of the Government, and the members of the organization will have just as humane treatment as the circumstances admit. In some circumstances cremation may be deemed to be necessary.

Mr. President, I do not intend to delay action on the pending amendment. I say I would vote for it under other circumstances, but it is my hope that we may pass this bill through the Senate without a change, without any amendment at all, and I shall vote against the amendment on that account. I asked those who are not present in the Chamber but who are outside the Chamber and showed an interest in it to remain and help secure the passage of the bill; but, no, they evidently decided not to do that, and, therefore, they will lose my support on this occasion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES].

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is still open to amendment.

Mr. MALONEY. I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed on page 1, line 6, after the name "United States", to insert the words "and within the boundaries of the United States."

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I should first state that I am opposed to the pending bill, but it seems to me that it is extremely important that if the bill is to be passed the enthusiastic and patriotic young women whom I anticipate will rush in great numbers to serve should be fully informed as to what they might be commanded to do.

We have already been advised by the distinguished and able Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] that the bill will permit the military authorities to send the

young women of this auxiliary anywhere in the world; that they can be sent, although not as fighters, into the fighting places. No one has yet clearly stated, despite the fact that in one place or another the bill has been under consideration for a period of many months, what these women will be called upon to do. In the brief report submitted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs it is suggested that they might be called upon to serve as airplane spotters, or in some similar capacity. The implication, as I read the report to the Senate, is that these women will serve in such capacities within the continental United States. It seems clear that they are not to be called upon to serve as cooks, but rather that they will be furnished with cooks from the male forces of our Army. It seems rather clear to me that they are not to do housekeeping about the camps, and there is indication, although not too clear, that they will be called upon for semicivilian duties at home—such clerical work, work as listeners, or perhaps on communication and similar detail.

Mr. President, I am rather amazed at the attitude of the Army for haste at this late date. I do not think the Army originated the idea, but 6 months after its introduction the Army decides that there is so much need for immediate action that the bill should not be changed to the extent of a single word. If, as many have been led to believe, these young women, upon the creation of this auxiliary, would serve only within the boundaries of the United States, this is the time and the place to so fix the policy.

I am not very optimistic about the chance of preventing the passage of the bill, but I should like to call the attention of Senators to the fact that, excepting here, and not very loudly and not from very many, there has been no strong clamor for the bill. There have been few, if any, witnesses coming to testify before the Senate committee urging its passage, and before it is passed, if it is to pass—I hope that the Members of the Senate will do what they can to make it sure that American women will not be sent into the far-away fighting places, under most uncertain circumstances and conditions.

For me, I do not want to see the bill passed at all. I think we can bring these patriotic American women into positions of importance where they may serve their country quite outside the Army. They can render the same kind of Army service women rendered during the last war, under civil service, and women who are called upon to serve as listeners in connection with the possibility of invasion, or as airplane spotters, can be depended upon, in my judgment, to render such service in a civilian capacity.

I cannot believe there is need to put these women under military authority in order that they may be commanded every hour of the day. I cannot quite see the wisdom of sending thousands of our young women into Army camps, even here at home. It seems to me that the least that might be said of the measure is that it casts a shadow over the sanctity of the home. Women so anxious to serve,

women burning with patriotism, as they are, will be afforded plenty of opportunity in civilian capacities to work in the defense plants of our country and thus permit young men physically fit to go into the armed forces.

I do not intend to delay the Senate, but I should like to urge upon Senators careful thought as to the seriousness of this step, never thought of before, to my knowledge, in all our history, never very carefully studied here, in my judgment, never very definitely explained by the military authorities, and, I say respectfully, not very clearly explained here, at least to me.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I wish to say that I had the intention of explaining the bill, but before I could open my mouth the amendments were offered, and, of course, I am following the wishes of the Senate in this respect. If I have an opportunity, I shall explain the bill.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, if what I said in any way implied that the Senator from Vermont had not properly undertaken to explain the bill, I am sorry. I had proposed to wait until he had concluded, and I thought he had concluded. I early asked him if he preferred not to be interrupted until he had completed his statement, and he told me he welcomed interruptions. Then, of his own accord, as I understood, he surrendered the floor. But I certainly did not intend to suggest a criticism of the Senator in anything I said. I stated that the bill had not been clearly explained to me, that it was not clear what these women would be called upon to do if this Auxiliary Corps were created.

It is pretty much a question of words. This is almost the same proposal that was offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] several days ago, at least in effect. It is true that these women are not to be actually put into the Army, but they are to be in an Army auxiliary. They will be under the complete command of the Army, and I for one do not want to see this very unusual step taken, at least now, because I do not think it is necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY].

Mr. DANAHER. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. AUSTIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Burton	Gerry
Andrews	Butler	Gillette
Austin	Byrd	Glass
Ball	Capper	Green
Bankhead	Caraway	Guffey
Barkley	Chandler	Gurney
Bilbo	Chavez	Hatch
Bone	Clark, Mo.	Hayden
Brooks	DanaHER	Herring
Brown	Downey	Hill
Bulow	Doxey	Holman
Bunker	George	Hughes

Johnson, Calif.	Murray	Smith
Johnson, Colo.	Norris	Spencer
La Follette	Nye	Stewart
Langer	O'Daniel	Taft
Lee	O'Mahoney	Thomas, Okla.
McCarran	Overton	Tunnell
McFarland	Radcliffe	Tydings
McKellar	Reed	Vandenberg
McNary	Reynolds	Van Nuys
Maloney	Rosier	Wagner
Maybank	Russell	Wheeler
Millikin	Schwartz	White
Murdoch	Smathers	Wills

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, the yeas and nays have been requested.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, before the Senate votes on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], I desire to make a few observations. I have listened with intense interest to what my distinguished colleague from Connecticut has said with reference to his amendment, because I know he is thoroughly interested in the successful prosecution of the war. I believe fully in his patriotism and his integrity and in his desire to cooperate to the very fullest extent in the successful conclusion of the war, particularly insofar as the United States of America is concerned.

Prefacing my remarks with that statement, I wish to comment briefly on what he said with respect to his amendment which, if agreed to, would confine within the limits of the United States the services of the women who may volunteer. If the Senator's amendment should be agreed to, I am of the opinion that it would largely destroy the measure itself. It would have the effect of nullifying the intention of those in charge of the Army insofar as the services of the women in question are concerned.

I do not believe I could any better combat the arguments which have been so ably put forth by the Senator from Connecticut than to read testimony submitted to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by a very eminent and prominent woman from the State of Georgia, who herself served with the overseas unit of women during the first World War, from the time of our participation in the war to the armistice in November 1918.

In opposition to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Connecticut I wish to bring to the attention of the Members of the Senate the name of Mrs. Helen Douglas Mankin, who in her opening statement before the Senate Military Affairs Committee said:

My name is Mrs. Helen Douglas Mankin, from Atlanta, Ga. I am a lawyer in Atlanta, and I have served overseas, in World War No. 1, and I am at present, and have been for a number of years, a member of the Georgia Legislature.

Skipping over statements she made which are not directly pertinent to the subject of the Senator's amendment, I read further from Mrs. Mankin's statement:

Following World War No. 1, there was organized in this country a small organization known as the Women's Overseas Service League. It is an organization of those women who served overseas in World War No. 1, and I have had the honor of serving that organiza-

tion as its national president. I am now one of its vice presidents, and I have served in the capacities of both national president and vice president.

We endeavored to get through Congress a bill that would take care of certain women who served overseas with the American forces as civilian employees, but were not successful in getting that bill passed, although in 1925 an act was passed by Congress that took care of, or gave hospitalization to, certain technicians who were attached to the American hospitals overseas.

Now, there were only a small number of those women civilian employees at that time. The best figures that we were ever able to get showed that there were about 1,194, and you gentlemen know that it is hard to get legislation through the Congress that is going to affect such a small group.

Following the war a number of these women needed hospitalization, care, and attention, but as they had served as civilian employees it was impossible to get it for them.

Mr. President, I bring this portion of her testimony to the attention of Members of the Senate for the reason that it is concrete evidence within itself that the Army of the United States needs the services of women overseas as well as it needs the services of women within the continental confines of our own country.

I do not have at hand at the moment a statement showing the number of women who served overseas during World War No. 1, but I know that a goodly number of women served overseas; officers of the United States Army and Navy recognized the fine, the noble, the courageous work those women performed and the bravery with which they performed it, and today the Government recognizes that their services were almost indispensable. As the result of experience in World War No. 1, the leaders of our Army and Navy now find that the services of women will be necessary overseas.

Mr. President, I further believe that the services of women will be necessary overseas because they can there fill positions which are now filled by men. Likewise, women can fill positions which are now filled by men in this country. Even today, when we have in the armed forces of the United States, speaking exclusively of the Army, only about 1,800,000 men, there is actually a dearth, a shortage of labor in this country. One may call up any number of service organizations in the city of Washington only to find that, because there is not available sufficient labor, those organizations serving the public are unable to do work which it might be desirable to have performed.

Yesterday I had occasion to communicate with one of the service organizations in Washington for the purpose of ascertaining if it were possible for it to do a certain job. I was told that it was not possible, for the reason that the organization had but 9 employees, and needed 30. So it was with 7 other organizations which I called on the telephone. In each instance I talked with the manager of the organization.

At present we are experiencing a lack of labor. We know that there is a labor shortage in the stores, in the factories,

and in the fields. We know that in many instances the shortages will naturally have to be filled by women serving in this country, as provided by the Senator's amendment. At the same time, we know that there will be a great shortage of manpower; and so far as possible we want to fill that shortage. We want to supply the lack of manpower by the women of the country, who are today demanding that they be placed in a position to serve their country patriotically and voluntarily.

Mr. President, the pending bill would not make it mandatory on the part of any woman to enter the armed forces of the United States. The bill would merely provide an opportunity for the women of America between the ages of 21 and 45 who desire to serve their Nation and the United Nations of the world, not only upon American soil, but upon the soil of all the nations of the world, if necessary, in order to bring about the earliest complete victory for the United Nations and the United States. Women would not have to volunteer. The bill would merely provide them with an opportunity to volunteer their services to the Government if they so desire. They would know that if they should volunteer, the Army of the United States would be privileged, under the terms of the bill, to send them to any part of the world where the Army might feel it was necessary to have their services in order properly and successfully to prosecute the war.

As Mrs. Mankin said, during the World War there were various units of women in Europe on the fighting front, doing their part, and sharing the hardships of the men who were shouldering arms. The Army knows that the services of women will be necessary on the fighting front. Why not include them in a unit under the direction of the Army, coordinated with the Army, in order that they may do their part, and in order that we may not have a few little volunteer units scattered here and there over the face of the earth, and not directly under the head of any particular branch of the Government?

Mrs. Mankin said:

The Women's Overseas Service League, our little organization, took care of those women. Now, they had gone overseas, had been sent overseas by the United States Government; they were paid by the Government; they were subject to hazards of crossing; they were subject to the hazards of the bombardment of the Big Bertha, and things of that sort. Of course, they were not at the front. I myself was not with them. I served with the French Army. But those women, it always seemed to me, should have been taken care of by the Government, when they needed help following the war. Men who served right along with them and had not even been subject to the hazards of the crossing were permitted hospitalization.

She further said:

There was also another thing that I thought should not happen in this war that happened in the first war, and that is this: In the last war there were many small organizations, civilian organizations, some working with the American forces and some attached to other, foreign, armies; I served with one

of them. Some of them, I just might say, were groups of women who wanted to do something and, really, I do not think had the proper protection in the way they should have had.

Mrs. Mankin unqualifiedly favors the passage of the bill. She continued:

I really approve of all these small organizations of women that went overseas, but I thought at that time it would be much better if those women who felt that they wanted to volunteer their services could do it with their forces and be, you might say, under the protection of the American flag.

I came in contact with the British, with the W. A. A. C.—"Waacs," as they called them, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and with other British women organizations, and I thought that the "Waacs" organization was a good organization.

I presume she was referring to the coordination of the women who were with the British Army at that time.

I thought that if we had another war and could have a similar organization, we would not have so many groups, isolated groups of women doing work such as I did when I was overseas in World War No. 1, when I did a man's work and carried the end of a stretcher, and I worked hard. I really felt, however, that it would have been better if I could have been with the American forces and perhaps working out my enthusiasm in a different way.

I believe that if we have a Women's Army Corps, and I hate the word "auxiliary," and I am speaking for the women of America in that. When I say that the women are tired of being auxiliaries, I am speaking for them. If they do the work, why not call them a corps; why stick that word "auxiliary" in there? Women do not like it; it is objectionable, and I am speaking now in a sort of aside and between commas when I say the women object to it as a whole, and I know women pretty well; I work well with them and come in contact with them.

I know numbers of them throughout the country, but the women members in the organizations have certain ideas, and I know what women like.

Several inquiries were directed to Mrs. Mankin in regard to various features of the bill which was before the committee for discussion. She further said:

Now, some of you gentlemen, of course, are not old enough to remember what happened following World War No. 1. [Laughter.]

Senator CHANDLER. Mrs. Mankin, I can well understand why you were elected.

There was a little byplay between Mrs. Mankin and the Senator from Kentucky, which the committee appreciated very much, and which added to the spirit of the occasion.

A number of inquiries were directed to Mrs. Mankin in regard to the Women's Auxiliary Corps, and she concluded her testimony by very enthusiastically endorsing the bill which we had before us for consideration, the identical bill which had been passed upon by the Military Affairs Committee of the House, and later passed by the House. As Senators know, the bill which is now before the Senate was considered by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate once. Later a substitute was offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]; and then we returned to the original bill as passed by the House.

Much as I dislike to disagree with my distinguished colleague from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], I think it would be a calamity to the country to limit the activities of the active, patriotic women of America to service upon American soil, particularly in view of the fact that we know that during World War No. 1 thousands of American women served overseas in aid of the American forces and the Allies. We know that today many thousands of women are anxious to do their part enthusiastically. We know that they will do it courageously. They are anxious to serve upon foreign soil when necessary in the interest of our Government and our Allies, regardless of whether the Army should send them to Singapore, Australia, or any of the 32 points in this hemisphere where today we have outposts and expeditionary forces.

Are we to deny the patriotic, courageous women of America the opportunity of participating in this war? It is as much their war as ours. It is more their war than the war of the men, because they, the future mothers of the country, will be called upon to exert their influence for right after might has been exerted in this world-wide conflict.

I ask every Member of this body to permit the women of America to do that which they are desirous of doing. They desire an opportunity to volunteer for whatever work the Army wishes them to do. They are desirous of aiding the efforts of the United States and its Allies, the United Nations, in bringing this war to an early and completely victorious end.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHANDLER in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY]. On this question the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GLASS (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have a general pair with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS]. It is my understanding that if present he would vote as I intend to vote. I therefore am at liberty to vote, and vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE. I announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. He is out of the city in attendance upon sessions of the so-called Truman committee.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent from the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Rhode Is-

land [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] is detained in a meeting of the Committee on Patents.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS] are detained in various Government departments.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNOLLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are members of the Committee to Investigate National Defense and are therefore necessarily absent.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN]. I am not advised how either Senator would vote if present. I vote "nay."

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness. He has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—26

Andrews	Clark, Mo.	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Danaher	Smathers
Brooks	Herring	Smith
Brown	Hughes	Spencer
Bulow	Johnson, Calif.	Stewart
Butler	La Follette	Taft
Byrd	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Maloney	Vandenberg
Chavez	Nye	

NAYS—37

Alken	Gurney	O'Daniel
Austin	Hayden	Radcliffe
Ball	Hill	Reynolds
Barkley	Holman	Rosier
Bunker	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Burton	Lee	Schwartz
Caraway	McCarran	Tunnell
Chandler	McFarland	Tydings
Downey	McNary	Wheeler
Doxey	Maybank	White
George	Millikin	Willis
Green	Murdock	
Guffey	Murray	

NOT VOTING—33

Bailey	Gillette	Reed
Barbour	Glass	Shipstead
Bilbo	Hatch	Thomas, Idaho
Bone	Kilgore	Thomas, Utah
Brewster	Lodge	Tobey
Bridges	Lucas	Truman
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Van Nuys
Connally	Mead	Wagner
Davis	Norris	Wallgren
Ellender	Overtone	Walsh
Gerry	Pepper	Wiley

So Mr. MALONEY's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still open to amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. MALONEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HAYDEN (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the last roll call, I vote "yea."

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GLASS (after having voted in the negative). Making the same announcement as on the previous vote with reference to my general pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] I withdraw my vote.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent from the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] is detained in a meeting of the Committee on Patents.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNOLLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are members of the Committee to Investigate National Defense and are therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS] are detained in various Government departments. I am advised that, if present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina would vote "nay."

Mr. CHANDLER. I have a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN]. I am not advised how either Senator would vote if present. I vote "yea."

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness. He has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—38

Aiken	Gillette	O'Daniel
Andrews	Green	Radcliffe
Austin	Guffey	Reynolds
Ball	Gurney	Rosier
Barkley	Hayden	Schwartz
Brooks	Hill	Smathers
Bunker	Holman	Taft
Burton	Lee	Tunnell
Capper	McCarran	Vandenberg
Caraway	McFarland	Wheeler
Chandler	McNary	White
Downey	Maybank	Willis
Doxey	Millikin	

NAYS—27

Bankhead	George	Murdock
Bilbo	Hatch	Nye
Brown	Herring	O'Mahoney
Bulow	Johnson, Calif.	Overton
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Byrd	La Follette	Spencer
Chavez	Langer	Stewart
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Danaher	Maloney	Tydings

NOT VOTING—31

Bailey	Hughes	Thomas, Idaho
Barbour	Kilgore	Thomas, Utah
Bone	Lodge	Tobey
Brewster	Lucas	Truman
Bridges	Mead	Van Nuys
Clark, Idaho	Murray	Wagner
Connally	Norris	Wallgren
Davis	Pepper	Walsh
Ellender	Reed	Wiley
Gerry	Shipstead	
Glass	Smith	

So the bill (H. R. 6293) was passed.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO REPORT, FOR SIGNING OF BILLS, ETC.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that during the recess or adjournment of the Senate the Committee on Appropriations be permitted to file reports; that the Vice President be authorized to sign bills and resolutions ready for his signature; and that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONSIDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to inquire when it is intended to take up the agricultural appropriation bill? The bill contains some items in which the Senator from Virginia is interested, and he should like to have an understanding to the effect that they will not be taken up on Friday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have conferred with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]; it is proposed to adjourn until Thursday; and we hope that the agricultural appropriation bill may be considered on that day.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to have an expression from the Senator from Georgia as to the suggestion made by me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not think it will be possible to conclude the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill this week unless there

shall be a session of the Senate on Saturday. I hope that the committee will be able to get the bill to the floor of the Senate by Thursday, and, if the items to which the Senator from Virginia refers are not concluded on Thursday, I shall have no objection to their going over until Monday.

Mr. BARKLEY. We can adjust that on Thursday if the bill shall then be before the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHANDLER in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations (and withdrawing two nominations), which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received and nominations withdrawn, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nomination of Glennie Flatrothers Whites, to be postmaster at Iroquois, S. Dak., in place of G. F. Whites.

REPORT AND CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATIONS OF ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE, JR.

Mr. GEORGE. From the Committee on Foreign Relations I report favorably the nomination of the present Minister, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of Norway and also his nomination to be Ambassador and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the Netherlands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the reports will be received.

Mr. GUFFEY. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the two nominations just reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the nominations will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

To be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of Norway:

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland, serving concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Norway.

To be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of the Netherlands:

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland, serving concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the Netherlands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James P. Pope, of Idaho, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the term expiring 9 years after May 18, 1942.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, May 14, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 12, 1942:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland, serving concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the Netherlands, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of the Netherlands now established in London.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland, serving concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Norway, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of Norway now established in London.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Henry Grady Vien, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Illinois, vice Arthur Roe, deceased.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

John W. Scott, of Indiana, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the term expiring June 22, 1947 (reappointment).

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY MARINE CORPS

Major General (temporary) Philip H. Torrey to be a major general in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of April 1942.

Brigadier General (temporary) Harry Schmidt to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of April 1942.

The following-named colonels (temporary) to be colonels in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of April 1942:

Donald Curtis	Oliver P. Smith
William M. Marshall	Henry D. Linscott
Clyde H. Metcalf	Evans O. Ames
Walter T. H. Galliford	Maurice C. Gregory
Ery M. Spencer	Andrew E. Creesy
William N. Best	Merritt B. Curtis
William A. Worton	Charles N. Muldrow
John W. Thomason, Jr.	Joseph T. Smith

The following-named lieutenant colonels (temporary) to be lieutenant colonels in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of April 1942:

Max D. Smith	Clarence R. Wallace
David A. Stafford	Ronald A. Bcone
Richard H. Schubert	William B. Onley
John K. Martenstein	James H. Strother
John Kaluf	Ivan "W" Miller
Albert W. Paul	Joe N. Smith
Melvin E. Fuller	Louis E. Marie, Jr.
Frederick C. Biebusch	James S. Monahan
Frank P. Snow	John A. Bemis
Walter W. Wensinger	John C. McQueen
Lawson H. M. Sanderson	Howard N. Kenyon
Jacob F. Plachta	James M. Smith
Harold E. Rosecrans	Ernest E. Linsert
Leo Sullivan	Orin H. Wheeler
Hayne D. Boyden	William O. Brice
Franklin G. Cowie	Francis M. Wulbern
Christian F. Schilt	Edwin A. Pollock
Walter A. Wachter	Randolph M. Pate
William E. Maxwell	Lucian C. Whitaker

The following-named majors (temporary) to be majors in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of April 1942:

Harold R. Lee	Otho C. Ledbetter
George O. Van Orden	Deane C. Roberts
Walker A. Reaves	Joseph H. Berry
Louis C. Plain	Zebulon C. Hopkins
Robert L. Peterson	Wilfred J. Huffman
Kenneth H. Weir	Orin K. Pressley
Arthur F. Binney	Robert H. Williams
Perry O. Parmelee	Randall M. Victory
Max W. Schaeffer	Carson A. Roberts
Thomas G. Ennis	John B. Hill
Ernest E. Pollock	Chester R. Allen
Wilcox T. Dodge	William F. Parks
Boeker C. Batterton	John S. Holmberg
Edward T. Peters	Clarence J. O'Donnell
Ralph D. McAfee	Paul D. Sherman
William M. O'Brien	John F. Stamm
Clinton E. Fox	James P. Berkeley
Frank C. Croft	William P. Battell
Saville T. Clark	Cornelius P. Van Ness
Hewin O. Hammond	Archibald "D" Abel
Joseph J. Tavern	George H. Cloud
Joe A. Smoak	Charles E. Shepard, Jr.
William I. Phipps	Thomas B. Hughes
William F. Coleman	Paul Moret
Homer C. Murray	Wallace M. Greene, Jr.
Edward C. Dyer	William B. Steiner
Melvin G. Brown	Frank M. Reinecke
Marly L. Curry	John M. Davis
Raymond F. Crist, Jr.	Walfried H. Fromhold
Richard P. Ross, Jr.	

The following-named captains to be captains in the Marine Corps to correct the dates from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

James C. Murray, Jr., from the 1st day of March 1941.
Wade H. Britt, Jr., from the 1st day of May 1941.
Thomas G. Roe, from the 1st day of July 1941

Oscar K. LaRoque, Jr., from the 1st day of September 1941.

The following-named captains (temporary) to be captains in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of April 1942:

Levi W. Smith, Jr.	John P. Stafford
Lee C. Merrell, Jr.	Frank Shine
Howard G. Kirgis	Arthur H. Weinberger
Arthur E. Stacy	Stephen V. Sabol
Lewis W. Walt	Roy Robinson
Robert W. Clark	John E. Morris
Edward W. DuRant, Jr.	Erma A. Wright
Pelham B. Withers	Horatio C. Woodhouse, Jr.
Harry A. Waldorf	
Jack L. Stonebanks	John E. Willey
John B. Heles	Carl A. Youngdale
Hollis U. Mustain	Robert J. Johnson
Joseph O. Butcher	Robert M. Dean, Jr.
John J. Wermuth, Jr.	Douglas E. Reeve
John F. Dobbin	Philip C. Metzger
Robert H. Richard	James E. Mills
Gordon H. Knott	Charles S. Nichols, Jr.
Lindley M. Ryan	William J. Piper, Jr.

William R. Campbell Gavin C. Humphrey
Robert Chambers, Jr. Stewart B. O'Neill, Jr.
John H. Gill George D. Rich

The following-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 16th day of February 1942:

James A. Donovan, Jr., a citizen of Illinois.
Earl W. Gardner, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Richard Dickson, a citizen of Virginia.
Louis E. Hudgins, Jr., a citizen of the District of Columbia.
James L. Fawley, Jr., a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 31st day of March 1942.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate May 12, 1942:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Carl W. Feickert, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Illinois.

POSTMASTER

William R. Blackwood to be postmaster at Harbort Creek in the State of Pennsylvania.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 12, 1942:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland, serving concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the Netherlands, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of the Netherlands now established in London.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland, serving concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Norway, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of Norway now established in London.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

James P. Pope, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Lead on O King eternal and make plain the path of duty that we may understand that life needs the discipline of work to make it great and good. It is the pain of the heart and the scar on the face of suffering, the loneliness in the soul and the cross in the life, which gave lasting glory to the character of our Saviour. Oh, give us the faith that shall bear unmoved the cares of toil and shall murmur not when the chastening rod is heavy.

O Lord God be with the restless and the aimless throngs of humankind and let Thy mercy and wisdom break forth on their pathways, knowing that the dusk

always has its dawn and the twilight of pain leads to the daybreak of reward. Oh, grant that the days of darkness may be short and that those influences may be hastened which breathe forth from the bosom of God, by which men shall live and grow to the full stature of perfect manliness and by which all nations shall stand together in righteousness and good will. In the name of our Elder Brother—the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6802. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MALONEY, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. BROOKS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of War.
3. Civil Service Commission.
4. Federal Security Agency.
5. War Production Board.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be permitted to extend at this point in the RECORD a letter received from Gerardo Balbuena, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of Peru.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

LIMA, PERU, April 23, 1942.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

On the happy occasion of the trip to the United States of North America, which is being made at the special invitation of the Secretary of State by Senor Don Jose Angel Escalante, member of the Parliament of Peru, former Minister of State, and eminent journalist, now deputy for the Province of Espinar and chairman of the principal war committee, the Chamber of Deputies of Peru sends its fraternal greetings to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Union, and its most ardent hopes that at a very early period there may be definitely established in the world the principles of peace and harmony for which America is fighting.

I ask Your Excellency to please accept the expressions of cordiality of which Deputy Escalante is the bearer, especially insofar as they refer to our wishes for the permanent progress of our great sister nation.